

## Prices and Prospects.

### PRICE OF SPOT FURNACE COKE REGISTERS A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Evidence That Production  
Curtalement Program  
Has Succeeded.

#### FURTHER GAIN POSSIBLE

Within the Next Week or Two; May  
Have Effect on Adjustments for May  
Deliveries; Small Lots of Foundry  
in Demand; Pig Iron Prices Hold.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURGH, April 30.—One of the most interesting and remarkable events in this year's history of the coke market has occurred. The market for spot furnace coke has advanced. The advance, it is true, is of small proportions, but when for so long a time it has been a case of everything going down and nothing coming up, it is an event rather than a mere incident. Last week the spot furnace coke market was quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.75, there having been a little business done at \$3.60 while one sale was made at \$3.75, the coke involved being described as the best in the region. Some brokers even claimed that they would be able to buy coke at \$3.50, provided they had an order with which to tempt the operator, and reports were in circulation that with no operator had quoted \$3.50 one or two operators had solicited bids at that figure. This week, on the other hand, the lowest priced sale reported is \$3.65 and it is understood that sales have been made at \$3.75, while it is far from certain that any more coke could be picked up at \$3.65.

The explanation of the advance in the spot market is a simple one. Practice now agrees with theory, or in other words the production curtailment program has caught up with the conditions. Right along the coke operators have been endeavoring to curtail production to actual requirements and not make a ton of coke more than there was an actual order for, but furnaces were going out of blast so suddenly that there was always one operator or another who had just gotten caught. Now the situation is well in hand, and in another week or two it may be impossible to pick up any coke at less than \$4.00.

Whether the improvement in the situation as to the reduction between demand and supply will affect settlement prices on regular contracts remains to be seen. Adjustments of May deliveries of furnace coke against monthly adjustment contracts are now in progress, and do not show in what quarter the wind sits. There is one interesting concrete fact, which ought to be an important market index, but unfortunately it looks both ways according to the viewpoint. This fact is that one furnace coke contract, calling for monthly payments, has been canceled by mutual consent. The furnaceman and the operator could not agree upon price, the furnaceman wanting a price slightly below \$4.00, and the contract was canceled because they could not get together. On the one hand the operator showed his firmness by canceling the contract rather than go below \$4.00, but on the other hand the furnaceman appears to have had a source of supply at less than that price. Present prospects are that May settlements will be about the same level as April settlements, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Foundry coke continues to show widespread demand for small lots at a time, and with prices about the same as formerly. Ordinary grades can be picked up without difficulty at \$4.25, but not at a cent less, while brands at all special in character command from \$4.75 to \$5.25 and a few operators are holding nominally to \$6.00. Regular coke values may be quoted as follows:

Furnace ..... \$4.00 to \$4.25  
Foundry ..... \$4.25 to \$6.00

The local pig iron market has not yet departed from the regular or so-called "official" prices, but because merchant furnaces are averse to quoting competitive prices, but because they have not received inquiries involving sufficient tonnages to make competitive bidding worth while. The largest lot of foundry iron sold in the past week appears to have been 300 tons, two lots of this size being reported. sold at the regular figure, while one lot of 290 tons of high silicon Bessemer went at the Bessemer price plus the pre-war extra for silicon rather than the special extra allowed in war time for silicon. In the east there is a competitive market. Labor costs in the east do not seem to be as hard on the furnaces as is the case in the valleys, and one eastern furnace has stated that if it could get coke at \$3.50 it would be willing to go ahead and pile iron against the broader demand expected within a few months. The pig iron market remains quotable as follows:

Bessemer ..... \$27.50  
Basic ..... \$31.75  
Malleable ..... \$35.25  
Foundry ..... \$36.75  
Forge ..... \$28.75

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.40.

Coal Prices in Argentina.  
The price of coal in Argentine rose from about \$7 before the war to something like \$49 in 1918.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1919.				WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1919.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
CONNELLVILLE DISTRICT.								
Connellsville	19,015	7,884	11,150	52,368	19,043	8,008	11,025	53,325
Lower Connellsville	18,972	5,914	11,028	52,092	16,972	6,215	10,757	55,130
Totals	36,015	13,828	22,178	104,460	36,015	14,223	21,782	108,455
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	16,830	6,611	10,219	72,181	16,830	6,591	10,233	82,065
Lower Connellsville	6,226	1,962	1,761	16,240	6,226	1,462	4,761	17,110
Totals	23,056	8,573	11,980	88,421	23,056	8,053	15,003	99,175
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	2,213	1,272	930	16,184	2,213	1,117	796	11,330
Lower Connellsville	10,716	1,452	6,261	36,752	10,746	1,755	5,993	38,020
Totals	12,929	2,724	7,191	52,936	12,959	2,872	6,789	49,350

### BITUMINOUS COAL STOCKS ARE BEING RAPIDLY DEPLETED

Since January 1 Decline Is  
Estimated at About  
\$3,000,000 Tons.

#### BY-PRODUCT SUPPLY LESS

By 21 to 33 Per Cent Than at First  
of the Year; Total Falling Off in  
Production Was 31,000,000 Tons;  
Situation Indicates Rising Prices.

Stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of industrial concerns, the iron and steel industry and public utilities, gas and electric, declined 25 per cent, or about 8,000,000 tons, in the three months from January 1 to April 1, 1919, according to information collected by the Bureau of Statistics, and made public by the United States Fuel Administration.

Stocks of bituminous coal held by plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel decreased 24 per cent from January 1 to April 1. The largest decreases were in coal for use in by-product coke ovens, 31 per cent decrease in stocks of high volatile A, and 23 per cent in stocks of low volatile B. Gas coal stocks decreased but six per cent, and steam coal stocks 17 per cent. The stocks of high volatile A by-product coal on April 1 were sufficient for nearly three weeks' operation, those of low volatile for four weeks. Stocks of gas coal were sufficient for six weeks and of steam for seven weeks.

Stocks of gas coal at steel plants in Pennsylvania were increased from January to April by 200 per cent, but in all other states were decreased. Excepting Alabama, stocks of steam coal were decreased in all states. New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and West Virginia reported slight increases in stocks of high volatile by-product coal, but decreased in low volatile; in other states reductions in storage of both grades of by-product coal were the general rule.

As maintaining the sections of the country where abnormally large stocks were accumulated it is noted that the storage piles of industrial plants in Delaware, Texas, Mississippi, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nevada were reduced more than 50 per cent from January 1 to April 1. More significant, however, is the decrease of from 40 to 50 per cent in stocks in the region about the Lakes, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, but upper and lower, Texas, Missouri and Ohio. The same decrease is reported from Georgia, Maryland and Oregon. Decreases in stocks of from 30 to 40 per cent are reported for New England and New York in the northern and eastern sections of the country, in South Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, and Arkansas in the southern and central states and in North Dakota. Decreases of from 20 to 30 per cent are reported in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, Utah and Washington.

From Pennsylvania and Maryland in the east to Kansas and Nebraska in the west and in the Mississippi Valley south to the Gulf, excluding the state of Mississippi, but including Florida, stocks in the hands of industrialists are sufficient for from three to five weeks. New England reports from 11 to 15 weeks, except New Hampshire with 20 weeks. New York nine weeks, New Jersey eight weeks and Delaware seven weeks. Stocks in the south Atlantic section range from five weeks' supply in Virginia to nine weeks in North Carolina. The lower peninsula of Michigan has seven weeks' supply, Wisconsin six weeks and Minnesota ten weeks.

In about one-third of the states east of the Mississippi, the stocks of steam coal in the hands of public utilities increased from January 1 to April 1. Georgia in the south with an increase of 25 per cent and Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania in the central-eastern section with increases in stocks ranging from 10 per cent in Kentucky to 125 per cent in Delaware, were the states reporting the increases. In the northern part of the country the de-

### WHY STEEL PRICES ARE MAINTAINED AT PREVAILING LEVELS

No Hope That Sharp Lowering  
Would Increase the  
Demand.

#### BUYERS WANT REDUCTIONS

Not to Add to Profits But to Permit  
Lower Prices to Their Own Customers;  
Makers Don't Have to Wait on  
Washington to Make Adjustments.

The reason steel prices stay up is that the leaders in the trade are not hopeful that a sharp lowering of prices, from a sharp lowering of prices, will increase the demand. The term commonly used for such an attitude is "pessimistic" but the word is not appropriate, since it refers to temperament rather than judgment. The leaders feel that there is more money to be made by maintaining prices and squeezing out the last ton possible from existing contracts, at the same time receiving such orders as must be placed irrespective of prices, than by opening the market, negotiating with prospective buyers and finding the level at which they will take steel. Obviously it is of no particular consequence what level prices would reach in a decline, if the demand were strong enough to bring about an advancing market afterwards, for the steel trade must depend on averages, and when a dip in prices causes an upturn the tonnage sold at the lowest level is almost negligible.

### BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT GAINS 27 PER CENT IN FIRST QUARTER

Meantime Beehive Production Fell Off  
16 Per Cent, the Net Result Being  
a Gain of 2.5 Per Cent.

According to the United States Geological Survey, in January, February and March, 1919, was 5,321,690 tons, an increase compared with the same period of 1918 of 1,467,800 tons or 28 per cent. In the same periods the production of beehive coke decreased 16 per cent, the net result being an increase in total coke output of 305,500 tons or 2.5 per cent.

In the year from April 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, many new by-product ovens were completed, the increase in capacity having been 26 per cent. Production of by-product coke began in Colorado in July, 1918, and in Rhode Island in February, 1919. New ovens were completed in Maryland and New York, beginning in March, 1918; in Ohio the plant of the American Steel & Wire company began operation in May, 1918; the National Tube company at Lorain and the Iron plant of the Solvay company began to produce in August, 1918; increases in capacity were made during the year at the Portsmouth plant of the Solvay company, the Toledo Furnace company at Toledo, and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company at Youngstown, O. The plant of the Hamilton-Otto Coke company suspended operations about February 1, 1919.

In Pennsylvania the Clairton plant of the Carnegie Steel company began operation in June, 1918, and the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel company was enlarged. The plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., was enlarged, likewise the Pottsville, W. Va., plant of the LaBelle Iron Works and the Benwood, W. Va., plant of the Solvay company. Plants at Milwaukee and Mayville, Wisconsin, were enlarged, the number of ovens at the Ensley, Ala., plant of the Solvay company was increased. Additions were also made at the plants of the Solvay company at South Chicago, the Gary, Ind., plant, the Indiana Harbor plant of the Inland Steel company and the Ashland, Ky., plant of the Solvay company.

It is significant of changed conditions that the percentage of capacity attained in production was about the same in the first quarter of 1918 and due to lack of coal and in 1919 to lack of market or demand for the coke.

#### MORE FURNACES OUT

Several Eastern Plants Added to the  
List of Idle Stocks.

Eastern pig iron production continues to be curtailed. The Empire Steel & Iron company which recently blew out its Macungie and one of its Crane stacks, has added its Tipton furnace to the idle list. The Reading Iron company, after having blown out its Keystone furnace two weeks ago, also has retired its furnace at Emaus, Pa. The Colquhoun Iron company, Ridgely, Pa., which for some time had been producing low phosphorus iron switched to the production of foundry.

## Production and Output.

### TEMPORARILY, AT LEAST, COKE MARKET OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTER

#### COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

As a result of the coming into the market of a large steel interest for unconsigned and free coke the Connellsville region has been quite effectively cleared of all accumulations and surplus stock. While the condition may be but temporary, pending the adjustment of labor troubles at mines supplying this interest with coal for its by-product coke plant, the incident has a stimulating tendency. The market for spot coke has stiffened and the outlook as a whole has taken on a brighter aspect through the removal of the only weak factor. Meantime it has become apparent that the curtailment campaign has attained its objective and that today the region is in such position that if coke consumers who are dependent upon spot supply were to come in the market, they would have to wait for their coke to be made. Evidence that production has been put to rest the death of demand is found in the successive reduction for two weeks past of the number of ovens added to the idle list. Last week there were but 255, week before 516, as compared with a range of 1,000 to 1,700 during the preceding weeks of the slump period. The region is down to 13,328 active ovens, or 33 per cent of the total equipment.

The conditions noted have resulted in an appreciation of spot coke values, sales now being made at \$3.75 with prospects of increase to \$4.00 flat within a week or two. Foundry is in active demand in small lots at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

### CONTINUALLY ON THE DOWNWARD GRADE IS COAL OUTPUT COURSE

One-Third Less Than Corresponding  
Week and 23 Per Cent Below  
1918's Record to Date.

The production of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ended April 19 is estimated at 7,403,000 net tons, and is a decrease of 142,000 net tons, or approximately two per cent compared with the output during the week ended April 12, estimated by the United States Geological Survey. During the same week of 1918 the operators of the country produced 11,044,000 net tons, and in comparison, the current week's output is 3,641,000 net tons, or 33 per cent lower.

For the calendar year to date the output is now estimated at 128,389,000 net tons, as against 166,352,000 net tons during the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 37,963,000 net tons, or 23 per cent. This tremendous falling off is better illustrated by comparison of the daily average production—1919 to date, 1,366,000 net tons, and for the same period of last year 1,770,000 net tons. During the current week the daily average is estimated at 1,231,000 net tons, showing that production is continuing on the downward grade.

The production of anthracite in the United States during the week ended April 19 is estimated at 1,568,000 net tons, as compared with 1,750,000 net tons during the week ended April 12, and 1,870,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1918.

### CULLETON GIVEN CUP

Wife of Erick Superintendent Also is  
Showered With Gifts at Reception.

W. J. Culleton, who has been made superintendent of the H. C. Erick Coke company plants at Ronco and Leckton, was tendered a big surprise when employees and other of his friends assembled at the Culleton home at Phillips Tuesday. Two hundred residents of the plant attended. The committee in charge included J. W. Means, store manager; Robert McKenna, mine foreman; Philip Callaghan, assistant mine foreman; W. J. Dolan, yardmaster; Harvey Summers, representing the shopmen, and Samuel Hagan. At 10 o'clock Mr. Culleton was presented with a silver loving cup, suitably engraved, while Mrs. Culleton was given a clock and a number of other valuable and useful gifts. The presentation was made by Mr. Means in behalf of the guests. Mr. Culleton responded with a very appropriate address, expressing to his friends but his appreciation also for the loyal cooperation accorded him during his years at the "model" coke plant of the region. Refreshments were served.

Today M. A. Burris of Footedale will succeed Mr. Culleton at Phillips and the latter will move to the river to take charge of his new position. Mr. Burris is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Campbell of Connellsville.

#### Many Alien Compensation Claims.

Claims for workmen's compensation filed with the Workmen's Compensation Board by alien residents of Austria-Hungary, now number 295 and involve a total amount of almost a million dollars. These claims are in the hands of the federal custodian of alien property.

Region Having Been Cleared  
of Unconsigned and  
Surplus Stocks.

#### CURTAILMENT SUCCEEDS

Production Down to an Even Pace, If  
Not a Step Behind, Present Demand;  
Operating Ovens Now but 33.3 Per  
Cent of the Total Usable Equipment.

The demand by a large furnace interest upon the coke region for all the unconsigned and other free coke that is available has swept the side tracks clear of accumulations, with the exception of a few cars of high sulphur coke, and is also taking every extra car the plants in operation can load. This development has removed the last weak feature in the market and price has promptly shown the upward trend in response. True, the demand from this source may be only temporary, the customer being a large producer of by-product coke, the coal supply for which is at present interrupted by labor troubles at the mines, hence cannot be said to be a new feature of market conditions. On the other hand it may be the precursor of a change for the better. To the consumer dependent upon the spot market, it means that he will have to wait for his coke to be made before a supply is sent his way.

Inasmuch as this unexpected demand has removed all traces of surplus stock, and as in excess of the present capacity of plants in blast to produce above their contract requirements, it does have the effect of giving the situation a much more hopeful aspect. Operators on the whole are not allowing themselves to be excited by this circumstance, however, but will continue their waiting policy.

That the campaign to curtail production has achieved success, even if somewhat delayed in its realization, appears to have been proven. For the second successive week there has been a reduction in the number of ovens put out of blast, the total addition to the idle list last week being but 255, or about one-fourth the number recorded during several weeks preceding. During the preceding week 516 were blown out as compared with weekly additions ranging from 1,000 to 1,700 earlier in the slump period. The region stands today with 13,328, or 33.3 per cent of its 36,975 ovens in blast. Of course many are to be regarded as only nominally in operation since a six-day schedule has been almost wholly abandoned for five days as the maximum and with many plants running but four, some only three.

There has been a series of wild rumors about during the past week, still more drastic cuts in even operation, the extreme measure of curtailment being reputed to be an intention on part of a large interest to close down all plants for 30 or 60 days. Like many actions that have emanated from unimformed sources there is no foundation for it whatever. The H. C. Erick Coke company made a trifling addition to its number of active ovens last week, but this week its operations are continuing without change. Among the ovens added to the last week were 125 at Mount Bradock which places that plant on the idle list for practically the first time in its history, leaving four out of the W. J. Rainey plants in operation. Tower Hill No. 2 joined the inactive army last week, an exceptional instance in this plant's history. The Washington Coal & Coke company is operating a little less than one-half its ovens, another somewhat unusual occurrence.

Estimated production for the week ending Saturday, April 26, was 355,000 tons, divided between the districts as follows: Connellsville, 52,824; a loss of 11,025 tons; Lower Connellsville, 52,992; a loss of 2,339 tons, or a total decrease of 13,354 tons, or 3.2 per cent from the week preceding.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 88,124; a decrease of 11,021 tons; merchant, 46,966; a decrease of 2,411 tons.

The coal market continues to show certain signs of improvement. It is confined to steam coal in which there is noticeable but not large increase in movement. The railroads are coming into the market to a limited extent for engine fuel.

#### The estimated production in net tons of coke for 1918, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1919, is shown in the following tabulation:

Week.	Mer.	Bus.	Total.	1918.
Jan. 1-3.	74,224	89,061	163,285	163,000
Jan. 11-13.	121,346	150,820	272,166	273,707
Jan. 18-20.	139,819	166,522	306,341	306,428
Jan. 25-27.	111,220	153,644	264,864	271,735
Feb. 1-3.	110,764	178,830	289,594	291,458
Feb. 8-10.	90,560	155,226	245,786	254,143
Feb. 15-17.	86,136	114,220	200,356	240,772
Feb. 22-24.	51,430	100,350	151,780	229,584
Mar. 1-3.	78,346	116,526	194,872	235,285
Mar. 8-10.	70,221	132,705	202,926	234,405
Mar. 15-17.	68,582	132,726	201,308	236,122
Mar. 22-24.	67,426	101,172	168,598	236,874
Mar. 29-31.	63,669	122,100	185,769	252,423
Apr. 5-7.	55,249	117,150	172,399	252,666
Apr. 12-14.	51,720	98,062	149,782	244,294
Apr. 19-21.	49,530	96,475	146,005	236,874
Apr. 26-28.	46,226	88,424	134,650	245,851

Compared with the corresponding week of 1918 last week's production shows a loss of 205,605 tons, or 69.6 per cent. For the year to date the production has been 3,558,270 tons. Compared with the total a year ago, 4,797,544 tons, the present year has developed a shrinkage of 1,239,274 tons, or 25.8 per cent.

## SPROUL PAVES WAY FOR PREVENTION OF A GAS FAMINE HERE

Governor Signs Bill to Have Tested West Virginia Seizure Law.

## OHIO JOINS IN THE FIGHT

Action of Two Commonwealths Suing Third is Without Precedent in History of the Nation; Millions Will Be Affected by the Outcome.

For the first time in the history of the commonwealth the State of Pennsylvania will go into the United States court in an action directed against another state, and for the first time in the history of the nation two sovereign states will take like action against a third state for the same cause, which is to protect the welfare of its citizens against the action of a third state.

Governor Sproul Friday signed a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, which directs Attorney General William I. Schaffer to take legal action against the State of West Virginia to stop the enforcement of the so-called Steptoe law, passed by the legislature of that state, which, in effect, will shut off the gas supply of Western Pennsylvania and of Ohio.

A similar resolution has passed the legislature of Ohio, and has been signed by its governor. Proceedings will be instituted shortly, and the case will be pressed by the respective states in the courts of the United States.

Fayette county is vitally interested in the outcome of the suit to be instituted by Pennsylvania for the reason that the greater part of its gas supply comes from West Virginia. The Fayette County Gas company, which serves this territory, draws its supply from the Hope Natural Gas company, a West Virginia corporation.

Senator William H. Crow of Uniontown followed the suit bill in the Senate and Representative R. J. Baldwin that passed by the House.

At a previous session of the West Virginia legislature, a bill was introduced known as the Steptoe bill, which on its face declared its purpose to conserve the gas of West Virginia for its own citizens, and prohibit the export of gas to other states. At the last regular session of the West Virginia legislature, this bill was re-drafted so that its purpose was not so plainly declared, but its provisions, it is said, are intended to, and will, have the same effect as the original Steptoe bill. This law provides that any gas company in the state of West Virginia, having a shortage of gas for its own customers, can tap the lines of other companies to make up the deficiency, and such other companies must supply the same without reference to its consumers in other states.

The effect of this law, people connected with the gas companies say, will be to shut off entirely the supply of gas served Western Pennsylvania and Ohio would be without fuel, as there are so many of these houses supplied only with appliances for burning gas and they would have to be reconstructed in order to use other fuel.

Attorneys connected with the gas companies say that the Supreme court of the United States has already decided that a state cannot prohibit the export of gas into other states. In the opinion of the Supreme court, it is said, that if one state can keep its gas, another can keep its coal or timber or its iron ore and also the products of its fields.

## SAMUEL GOMPERS HURT

American Federation of Labor Leader in Serious Condition.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was seriously injured here Sunday afternoon when a taxicab in which he was riding was struck by a Broadway surface car and hurled 20 feet to the curb. Surgeons who were summoned reported after an examination that there was no likelihood of his injuries proving fatal.

## SHIPPING RATES

On Bituminous Coal to Foreign Ports Are Reduced, But Still High.

Reduction in shipping rates on bituminous coal shipped from north Atlantic ports to ports of France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Italy is announced by the Shipping Board effective April 15. The new rates, on gross tons, are as follows: To Bordeaux and Havre, \$22.50; to Antwerp and Rotterdam, \$22.50; to Gothenburg, Sweden, \$22.50.

To Copenhagen and Rønne, Denmark, \$27.00; to Landskrona and Malmö, Sweden, \$27.00; to Oresund, Sweden, \$28.00; to Stockholm, \$28.00. To Marseilles, \$26.00; to Genoa, \$28.50; to Naples, \$28.00; to Trieste, Fiume and Venice, \$31.00.

## STEEL PRICE CONFERENCE

Industry Ready to Meet With Government Heads Regarding Prices.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The steel industry has expressed a willingness to confer again with the industrial board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration concerning steel prices.

The conference, it is understood, will be held either in Washington or New York early next week.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE OF THOMPSON HOLDINGS PENDING

Is a Fact Brought Out at Hearing in Proceedings to "Oust" the Creditors Committee, Now On.

George R. Scrugham, one of the trustees in bankruptcy and secretary of the J. V. Thompson Creditors Committee, was the first person called to testify in the "ouster" proceedings hearing before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, which opened in court Monday. The proceedings are being pushed by George Hibbs, executor of the Hibbs estate, and I. W. Seaman, large creditors of the Thompson estate, on the grounds that the creditors' committee is not accomplishing the purpose for which it was formed in 1915. The committee represents the claims of unsecured creditors of the estate, whose claims aggregate \$13,000,000.

Scrugham and the other officials of the committee were subpoenaed for the hearing and were required to bring with them to the hearing all books, papers and documents pertaining to the business of the committee. Even newspaper clippings were included in the subpoena. At the opening of the hearing Scrugham, through his attorneys, tried to have the part of the subpoena relating to the books of the committee quashed, but a motion to that effect was ruled out by Judge Van Swearingen.

In the testimony of Scrugham it was stated that negotiations are pending for the sale of vast coal holdings of the estate. Scrugham said that J. V. Thompson himself was helping to close the deal, but asked that he be not required to give the details of the negotiations in open court, but expressed his willingness to give private testimony on the matter. His objections to testifying on the matter were made on the ground that the negotiations are well advanced and that making the details public at this time would interfere with closing the deal.

It was revealed in the testimony of Scrugham that 6,000 acres of coal lands in Greene county, which formerly belonged to the Thompson estate had been sold to J. S. Snyder for \$500 an acre and he immediately resold the holdings to the Cumberland Coal company for \$75 an acre. The hearing is being continued today.

## WAR-TIME INVENTION MAY BE USED TO LOCATE ENTOMBED COAL MINERS

The geophone, a listening instrument used by the military to detect enemy sapping and underground mining operations and for the location of enemy artillery, is now being used by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, as a possible aid in locating miners who have been entombed after a disaster. The instrument was developed by United States engineers during the war and is now used by the bureau according to plans drawn by these engineers.

The instrument, though small, is essentially a seismograph, since it works on the same principle as the ponderous apparatus with which earthquake tremors are recorded.

In metal mines expensive surveys have sometimes to be made in order that approaching tunnel headings may be brought accurately together. Since direction can be so well determined with the geophones, it is thought that they will be of value to prevent accidents from explosions when breaking through.

It has been found by the bureau engineers that the instruments can be employed quite advantageously in locating knobs in automobile valves and cylinders. For this purpose it may perhaps be well to mount the instruments on a short iron rod that can be easily inserted in and around the machinery.

After the investigative work has been completed, a course of instruction in the use of the geophones will be developed, and recommendations will be made as to the best procedure to be followed by the rescuer in an accident and the entombed miner as well.

## BRENNEN TO RETIRE

Dean of Coke Operators to Relinquish Leadership in the Industry.

In delivering to the Victory-Liberty Loan committee last Thursday the Thompson Connellsville Coke company's subscription for \$100,000, J. P. Brennen performed his last official act as president of the corporation. He will retire from active participation in the management of the affairs of this enterprise within a few days, thereby relinquishing his long held title as dean of the coke industry of the Connellsville region.

For upwards of 40 years Mr. Brennen has been a dominant figure in the region and has been in the forefront in every activity intended to advance the interests of the industry to which he devoted his time, energies and abilities. No announcement has been made of Mr. Brennen's plans for the future.

## REJECT GARFIELD'S PLAN

Bituminous Operators Disapprove "Time Control" of Industry.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—The plan of Fuel Administrator Garfield by which the government direct the affairs of the bituminous coal industry after the proclamation of peace is unanimously disapproved by the operators.

It had been submitted to the miners and operators for ratification and the results of a referendum vote approximately 2,400 operators, producing three-fourths of the soft coal, as reported at a meeting of the directors of the National Coal Association here yesterday, were practically unanimous against the plan.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 26, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
182	Beatty	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
180	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
185	Ellen No. 1	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Ellen No. 2	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Ellin Grove	W. J. Rainey	New York
80	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey	New York
191	Glenn	Sumner	Uniontown
191	Glenn	Glenn Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	Grace	W. J. Rainey	New York
85	Heben	Samuel L. Lunt	Youngwood
115	Heben	Heben Coke Co.	Uniontown
275	Humphrey	Hecla Coke Co.	New York
110	Mt. Pleasant	W. J. Rainey	New York
110	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	Myers	Crownhead Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	Nehle	Brown	Uniontown
30	Nehle	W. J. Rainey	New York
100	Revere	W. J. Rainey	New York
10	Thomas	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown
51	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
2,215	1,273	FURNACE OVENS.	
250	Alameda	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
197	121	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
390	Binner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Bucke	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Continental 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
325	180	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Continental 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Crossley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	Dowling	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	Hecla No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
330	Hecla No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Hester	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
355	200	Hestetter-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Laurelburg 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	250	Laurelburg 2.	Pittsburg
502	250	Laurelburg 3.	Pittsburg
204	160	Leick	Pittsburg
200	Lemo No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	280	Lemo No. 2.	Pittsburg
300	200	Memath	Pittsburg
480	180	Marguerite	Pittsburg
200	Metz	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	230	Ogilant	Pittsburg
238	262	Oliver No. 1.	Pittsburg
185	254	Oliver No. 2.	Pittsburg
400	200	Oliver No. 3.	Pittsburg
400	260	Phillips	Pittsburg
143	200	Redstone	Pittsburg
138	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Southwest 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Southwest 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	Southwest 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	150	Standard	Pittsburg
110	110	Stewart-Solvay	Dunbar
400	200	Stewart	Uniontown
400	250	Tritter	Pittsburg
250	145	United	Pittsburg
200	200	Vailey	Pittsburg
200	200	Wheat	Pittsburg
200	200	Wheatville	Pittsburg
200	200	Wynn	Pittsburg
500	230	Yorkrun	Pittsburg
245	180	Youngstown	Pittsburg
16,320	8,611		



## THE SAAR VALLEY

"Ancient castles and mines, old industries crowded by new factories, which sometimes usurp historic abbeys, wooded and jagged hills, drenched by a pall of smoke." Such is the picture of the Saar valley, obtained in a bulletin from the National Geographical Society.

"Prized for its precious coal deposits, among the richest in Europe, is the valley which now is playing such a conspicuous part in the peace conference deliberations is a highly compact area when compared to American coal fields," the bulletin continues.

"The Saar valley, strictly speaking, extends along the Saar river from Metz, where it empties into the Moselle, five miles above Treves, southward into Lorraine where the river artificially extended to the Rhine and Marne canal, an air line distance of less than 75 miles.

"The coal fields themselves lie about Saarbrücken. They cover about 9 square miles, and before the war produced some 10,000,000 tons a year, that tonnage equals a third of the annual coal output of France. But the area seems small when compared with the 15,000 square miles of the Pennsylvania belt, and the yield is but one-fortieth of the coal mined annually in the United States.

"Thus not all the Saar valley, it is evident, is a mining region. Toward the mouth of the little river are vineyards, often planted in the beds of the former loops of the river before it arrived at more direct courses, from which came a portion of the famous Moselle wines.

"Moselle wines are older than the Rhine wines. Vines were planted along the Moselle less than three centuries after the birth of Christ. A Latin poet, Ausonius, sang their praises in 'Mosella,' wherein he also mentioned a royal villa whose remains are to be seen to this day at Metz.

"Traveling up the Saar the peaceful vineyards soon seem far away amid the hum of industry from many a small manufacturing town. The valley is populous but there are no large cities. The industries are scattered through many small towns, such as

Saarburg, Saarlouis, Serrig, Merzig and Tachen.

"Near the Lorraine border is Saarbrücken, metropolis of the region with only 30,000 population. Not all the coal mined in the Saarbrücken fields, by any means, is used in local industries. Much of it went, before the war, up the Saar and through the canals to Italy and Switzerland.

"Saarbrücken, but 40 miles north-east of Metz and 45 miles from the French border, was the Fort Sumner of the Franco-Prussian war, scene of the first and last success of the French arms in 1870, and the one brief foothold the French gained on German soil. There Napoleon III, with his son at his side, led the unprepared French forces against a vanguard of the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The Germans practiced an adroit sort of camouflage. Day by day the same soldiers would appear in different uniforms and new caps, leading the French to believe they were opposing a much greater force than was on hand at that point.

"When the emperor's son fired the first mitrailleuse the war was on, the Prussians retreated in a few hours, and in Paris the victory was hailed as a smashing initial success. Later it was learned that fewer than a hundred men were killed on both sides. Four days later the Germans recaptured Saarbrücken and proceeded toward Paris.

"Nearly every town along the Saar has some historic landmark. At Saarburg are the ruins of an old castle of the electors of Treves; at Serrig is a chapel where Frederick William IV laid away the remains of King John of Bohemia; Tachen has many ancient abbeys; at Mettlach is an eighteenth century home of the Benedictines which was utilized by an earthenware factory more than a century ago; at Merzig is a Roman cathedral of the twelfth century, and Saarlouis is the birthplace of Marshal Ney. An old castle at Saarbrücken saw the rule of the counts of Ardennes, the proprietorship of Nassau, the garrisons of France, the iron rule of Germany, and now awaits the decision of the Paris conference for its future fate."

## FAYETTE CITY WOULD RESTRAIN COAL REMOVAL

Action Started in Court in Uniontown Against W. F. Wilson.

## PROPERTIES ENDANGERED

Among the Buildings Menaced is St. Edward's Catholic Church Which Is Declared by Bishop Canevin, Trustee, to be Unsafe for Worship.

The borough of Fayette City through its attorneys, has filed an action in Uniontown for an injunction against W. F. Wilson to prevent him from operating and mining coal under that portion of the city known as the Wilson addition.

The borough officials set forth that Robert W. Wilson, owner of several acres of land lying east of the original town laid out a plan of lots with the proper streets and alleys and sold the same, reserving the coal rights in some instances and in others not reserving the coal. But that in no instance did he attempt to incorporate in his reservations any waiver of damage or of the right of surface support.

There are several streets, such as High street, Summit street, Middle street and Plum and Middle alleys along which valuable residences have been erected by purchasers of the lots. Underneath these streets at a depth of about 75 feet lies the Pittsburgh or River vein of coal to a thickness of eight feet which Robert W. Wilson had mined but had left ample pillars to support the surface.

About nine months ago the defendant claiming to operate under a lease from the owner, began to operate, taking coal from the ribs and pillars so that the surface has begun to crack under both lots and highways endangering the lives of the residents of the district and rendering the public highways dangerous for traffic.

Right Rev. Regis Canevin, bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese and ex officio trustee of the property of St. Edward's Catholic church, also asks for an injunction on the same conditions, stating that the condition of the coal underneath the property of the church has made it dangerous for members of the congregation to assemble in the church for worship.

## PEEK DEMANDS THAT HINES SUBMIT FACTS TO WARRANT CLAIMS

Final Stage May be at Hand in Effort to Bring About Stabilization of Prices.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Redfield today telegraphed Director General Hines asking that representatives of the Railroad Administration be instructed to co-operate with the industrial board of the Department of Commerce.

At the same time Chairman Peek of the industrial board made public a communication he had sent to Mr. Hines calling on him to submit facts and figures to prove that steel prices agreed to by the board were too high.

Italy Buys American Coal. The Italian government has awarded a contract for 5,000,000 tons of coal to an American producer.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 26, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
40	Adah	Westm-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
232	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey	New York
200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey	New York
142	American 1	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
210	American 2	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
40	Archie	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
42	Bellevue	Bellevue Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
287	Besse	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
29	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	Burchinal	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
63	Century	Century Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Champion	Champion Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
130	Crystal	Recla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
235	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
150	Donald 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
112	Edna	Watersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
22	Finley	Jas. Byrne & Co.	Uniontown
110	Garwood	Aetna-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	Gentna	Gentna Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Griffin No. 1	Recla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Griffin No. 2	Recla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Herbert	Cville Central Coke Co.	Uniontown
45	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	Hill Top	E. Connelville Coke Co.	Connellsville
154	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintocktown
158	Hop	Hop Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	Hustead-Semans	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	Isabella	Recla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
21	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
142	Katherine	Union Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
20	Little Gem	The Blaker Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
150	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
190	Old Home	W. J. Marshall	Uniontown
410	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Ontario
275	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York
30	Sackett	H. B. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
28	Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
275	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
160	Sunshine 2	McClintocktown C. & C. Co.	McClintocktown
440	Thompson 1	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
440	Thompson 2	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
324	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
324	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgin	Hyne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
560	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
240	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
76	Wineland	Jennings-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
55	Yukon	Whyl Coke Co.	Uniontown

10,746	1,482	FURNACE OVENS.	
400	Alida	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alida, Pa. Co.
120	Altoona	Reynolds Iron & Steel Co.	Gane
100	Bridgmont	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
476	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
426	Burgettstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
800	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Deerth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
20	LaSalle	McKeefer Coal & Steel Co.	LaSalle, O.
462	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
214	McKeefer	McKeefer Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
20	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	Ronce	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6,216	1,482		



## COAL OPERATORS OF MONONGAHELA VALLEY WANT IMPROVEMENTS

Enlargement of Locks Needed to Handle Maximum Tonnage of Coal That Could be Shipped by Barge.

Coal operators demand the improvement of the Monongahela river. The big deposits of coal in the upper reaches of that stream which are available for river shipment are needed for industrial purposes in the Pittsburgh district. More than 64,800,000 bushels of coal are available for shipment by river. Improvements which had been demanded as a way measure by Colonel H. W. Stickle, district engineer, and United States Engineer W. D. Fairchild, formerly in charge of that stream, were disregarded until operators appealed to Congress asking for relief.

Colonel Stickle presided at two meetings which were called at the behest of Congress to determine the advisability of improvements. The first meeting was held in Morgantown, the second in Pittsburgh. Both sessions were well attended. It was found that improvements were needed badly and that if the immense coal deposits are to be shipped by river necessary improvements must be made and these at once.

The following improvements were demanded: New chamber at lock No. 5 to replace the present one; new standard locks at No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9; an extra lock chamber in addition to the present two at lock No. 4, making three at this point; concrete tops on dams Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5; extension of guide walls to 1,000 feet, the upper outside guard wall to a length of 500 feet and the middle wall to a length of 75 feet; valves to be placed in all gates, to facilitate the filling and emptying of the lock chamber; extra gate recesses to be filled with concrete, which would give the lock walls a smoother surface; lengthening of the walls on all locks from No. 1 up to and including No. 6, at Rices Landing.

Considering the immense damage done to floating equipment by ice in January and February, 1918, it was suggested that an ice harbor be erected at or near Morgantown as a safe

refuge to the floating equipment. The government also was asked to build an ice breaking boat.

## WEST PENN FILES NEW TARIFFS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Increases and Decreases Provided in Rates Becoming Effective on May 21.

The West Penn Power company has filed two new supplements to existing tariffs of rates with the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. The new tariffs become effective May 21 and make increases, decreases and changes in existing rates as follows: Increases—The lowest minimum charge under Power Schedule "J" is now made \$1.11 gross (\$1.00 net) a month. The minimum charge to consumers who have been paying less than this amount is hereby increased, but in no case will such net increase for any service connection exceed 10 cents a month.

Decreases—The off peak hours, under Power Schedule "J," have been extended from 84 hours a week to 113 hours a week and in addition all holidays generally observed. The limitation on the consumer's demand is changed from 75 per cent of the highest demand during any month in the 11 preceding to 55 per cent of such maximum.

Changes—The basis for determining the minimum charge to be paid by consumers, under Power Schedule "J," has been changed from the total connected load to the actual demand created, or the transformer capacity required for supplying consumer's service.

The gross rate has been decreased from \$1.11 a horse-power, or \$1.474 a kilowatt, to \$1.20 a kilowatt. This change permits the consumer, without extra minimum charge, to install a number of motors to be used under diversified load conditions.

Have You Coal Land for Sale? If so, advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

## LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. P. BARNETT, President.  
J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President.

ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.  
W. G. ROCK, Sec'y and Asst. Treasurer.

## THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:  
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens,  
Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens,  
Near Republic Station,  
Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS:  
Pennsylvania R. R.,  
Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.,  
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE:  
2102 First National  
Bank Building,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.  
As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT D. FUX, President.

JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

## Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.  
Works:—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

## Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R. P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.  
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.  
ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

## Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

## GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

RALPH H. KNOX  
C. ED. BRATY

C. R. WILSON

E. J. DILLS  
L. H. KELLY

## International Fuel Corporation

## COAL AND COKE

FRICK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Oliver and Snyder Steel Co.

General Offices: South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburg, Pa.  
(Works Address: Oliver, Fayette County, Pa.)

## Highest Quality of Standard Connellsville Coke

(Low Sulphur and Phosphorus—Hard Structure)

1108 OVENS MONTHLY CAPACITY 70,000 TONS

Mines and Coke Works Located in Fayette County at Oliver, Redstone Junction and Oliver No. 3, Pa.

P. R. R., B. & O. and P. & L. E. Connections.





THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919.

THE WEEKLY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## UNIONTOWN MAN PUTS \$150,000 IN VICTORY LOAN

Subscription of E. S. Hackney Largest Received in Any Liberty Drive.

### FORMER RECORD \$130,000

That Was Held by M. M. Cochran of Uniontown; Hackney Turns Over Check for Full Amount of Subscription; Trophy Train Saturday.

Subscription for \$150,000 to the Victory Liberty Loan by E. S. Hackney of Uniontown was announced last Thursday by Vice Chairman W. Russell Carr. The subscription represents the largest individual Liberty Loan subscription in Fayette county not only in the present Victory drive but also in all previous Liberty Loan campaigns. The honor of being the largest individual Liberty Loan subscriber was formerly held by M. M. Cochran. Mr. Cochran invested \$130,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan issue.

Mr. Hackney's check for \$150,000, drawn upon the National Bank of Fayette county, was delivered to Mr. Carr following an extended conference between Mr. Hackney and Mr. Carr. At that conference Mr. Carr explained in detail the tax-exemption features of the Victory Liberty notes. Those features appealed so strongly to Mr. Hackney that he forthwith wrote a check for \$150,000 to Mr. Carr's order and made application for the largest block of Liberty bonds ever sold in Fayette county in a single transaction to an individual.

Since the first offering of government war securities during the First Liberty Loan campaign, Mr. Hackney has been a heavy investor in what he thinks is "the safest investment in the world."

Tax exemption features of the Victory Loan are now being incorporated by Mr. Carr into a concise statement explaining them in detail. That statement will be issued shortly for the benefit of other Fayette county's wealthy men who have not yet decided how heavily they will invest in Victory notes.

With the receipt by the county loan committee of the German helmets assigned Fayette county by the War Department, the various committees worked out by the loan committee to accelerate the campaign will at once take a prominent place in the drive as workers view the prizes from display windows. The assignment of helmets arrived yesterday at county headquarters and are today being uncrated. The samples of Hun headgear are in many styles of workmanship and their purely commercial value is much augmented by their value as war relics. The helmet competitions from this time on promise to develop intense interest.

Solicitors in each district are entitled to two helmets, one to be awarded the solicitor securing the greatest number of subscriptions and the other to the worker selling the largest volume of Victory notes. Chairman making the best showing will also be given helmets and the first ten team captains reporting to headquarters subscriptions upon 80 per cent of their prospect cards will also be given helmets. The first three districts over the top will be given helmets to be placed permanently in some building in the district. Five will be awarded to industrial teams making the best canvass of their territory in the coke region. School children throughout the county are now actively engaged in a contest to win a helmet for their building.

## M. E. PLANS OUTLINED

Large Sums Already Decided Upon For War-Stricken Countries.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Reconstruction plans for war-stricken countries of Europe, calling for the expenditure of \$62,000,000, were outlined this afternoon before 130 laymen and 70 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Pittsburgh district. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson and Chaplain Thomas Tippley, the latter known as the most popular chaplain in the British army, were the guests of the laymen at a luncheon in the William Penn hotel at which they told of their survey of the needs of Europe and the program of the Methodist centenary movement for reconstruction. Bishop Henderson is executive secretary of the department of war emergency and reconstruction of the centenary movement and has just returned from an extensive survey of France, Italy and Belgium.

Bishop Henderson gave the following costs of centenary reconstruction projects already decided upon for war-stricken countries: Italy, \$993,850; France, \$684,000; North Africa, \$150,000; Spain, \$175,000; Balkans, \$254,500; Belgium, \$50,000; Finland, \$56,100; Russia, \$29,000; a total of \$2,505,750. This program probably will be amplified as a result of further surveys and extensions of the work.

### Pitt Banquet Speakers.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—Dr. James Finley, New York state superintendent of schools, will be one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the New York Pitt club on May 3. Dr. Finley's great grandfather was one of the founders of the University of Pittsburgh, in 1787. Another guest at this banquet will be Irvin Cobb, the humorist.

### Pay Car Distributes Bonds.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie pay car made a special trip up the Young division Tuesday, delivering the Liberty bonds to the employees who subscribed through the company during the Third Liberty Loan drive.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## R. M. CUTHBERTSON TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS IN CITY

Proprietor of E. Dunn Store Will Make Future Home in New York Where He Has Interests.

On account of his extensive business interests in New York City, Ralph M. Cuthbertson, Sr., owner of the E. Dunn store, will retire from business in Connelville, as will Ralph M. Cuthbertson, Jr., who has been associated in business with his father. The large stock will be disposed of as readily as possible.

Mr. Cuthbertson, Sr., purchased the greater part of the stock of the E. Dunn store, for many years conducted by Captain Edmund Dunn and his son, Harry, five years ago and continued to successfully conduct the business. Harry Dunn for a short time was associated in business with Mr. Cuthbertson but later Mr. Cuthbertson bought out his interest.

During his stay in Connelville Mr. Cuthbertson made a host of friends who will regret to learn of the departure of him and his family from Connelville. He expects to locate in New York City where he is engaged in the manufacture of cloaks and suits on a large scale. His son expects to locate in the West where he has business interests.

## DAWSON MEN BANQUET

Cochran Church Scene of Delightful Event Thursday Evening.

One of the most delightful social events in the life of the Cochran Methodist church at Dawson was the banquet given Thursday night for the men by the Ladies Aid society of the church, about 70 men of the church attending. After the meal an interesting program of after dinner addresses was given. The speakers were Prof. E. J. Enos, who talked on "Influence," Prof. Keller, "What the Church Needs From Her Young Men," Prof. Wilmoyr, "What the Church Offers to Young Men," and R. K. Smith, "The Bible Class and Its Challenge to Men." Other interesting speakers were Dr. Appleton Bush, on the centenary movement, and Dr. George E. Farrah.

The final event of the evening was the presentation of a purse to John O. Thomas of Youngstown, O., formerly of Dawson. Mr. Thomas was an annual secretary of the Dawson church for over 30 years. The pastor, Rev. H. A. Baum, made the presentation address, passing the purse to J. A. Crawford, who presented it to Mr. Thomas.

## CROW'S BILLS APPROVED

Four Measures Introduced by Fayette's Senator Signed by Governor.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—Among the measures approved by Governor Sproul yesterday are four bills introduced by Senator Crow. One of these will eliminate much useless state printing by providing that the reports of departments be made only in the old-numbered years instead of annually as at present.

Another bill creates the bureau of statistics and information in the Department of Internal Affairs. A third creates the office of indictment and clerk as an assistant to the district attorney in counties having a population of 150,000 to 250,000. A fourth provides that if a candidate or political committee does not receive any contributions or make any disbursements the candidate or the treasurer of the committee shall not be required to file any account or make any affidavit.

## PULLMAN SERVICE AGAIN

Pennsylvania Will Restore Car Taken Off During the War.

R. E. Wilhelm, agent for the Pennsylvania railroad here, announced on Thursday that the Pullman service on Pennsylvania trains 7100 and 7108, which had been discontinued on account of the war, would be resumed next Sunday. The Pullman was formerly on the train which leaves here for Pittsburgh at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and which leaves for Uniontown at 6:52 o'clock in the evening.

This change will be welcomed by the many patrons of the Pennsylvania who travel to and from Pittsburgh regularly.

## 111TH REGIMENT

To Parade in Pittsburgh While Enroute to Camp for Demobilization.

The War Department has announced that permission will be given the 111th Infantry of the 28th Division to stop off in Pittsburgh for one day to give a parade while on its way to Camp Sherman for demobilization. The destination of the transports carrying 5,000 men of the 28th Division, including the 111th and 112th regiments, has been changed from Newport News to Philadelphia. No word has been received of the sailing of the 110th Infantry or any other unit of the 55th Brigade of the 28th Division.

## REBER IN CAMP

Baker of 28th Division Arrives at Camp Devens.

Mrs. W. S. Martin of South Eighth street, Greenwood, received a telegram from the Salvation Army, stating that her son, Herman L. Reber, arrived in the States from France and would be sent to Camp Devens. The young soldier was attached to the Field Bakery 304, 28th Division. Reber also saw service on the Mexican border, leaving Connelville as a member of Company D. Later he was transferred to the Field Bakery 304 and was in service on the border three months after the arrival home of Company D.

Have You Coal Land for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

## DRASTIC ACTION TO CHECK CHOLERA IN HOGS PLANNED

State May Establish Quarantine on Counties Worst Affected.

### FAYETTE NOT AMONG THEM

Main Centers Are in Eastern Part of the State, Particularly in the Lehigh and Cumberland Valleys; Public Sales Spread the Infection.

Drastic action by Secretary of Agriculture Frederick Rasmussen and Veterinarian C. J. Marshall will be undertaken in the next ten days to check the spread of hog cholera which has appeared in virulent form in several parts of the state and which last year caused a loss of \$655,000 to the hog raisers of Pennsylvania at the very time that there was a worldwide demand for hogs and hog products. The campaign will be mainly of an educational nature and in addition to agents of the state, the co-operation of national authorities, county farm bureau men, all veterinarians, farmers, hog raisers and shippers will be enlisted.

"At the outset of this year we had 1,220,000 hogs in Pennsylvania, according to national authorities, and last year we lost 34,857 from hog cholera, according to Washington authorities. If that is so we have gone to move quickly in Pennsylvania," said the secretary. "If we grant that the federal estimate is correct, that means we lost \$655,000 in a year from a preventable disease. The knowledge of how to control hog cholera is at hand. The state will be called upon to help."

If necessary State Veterinarian Marshall will establish quarantine to prevent shipments and even public hog sales until the disease is under control. The main centers are Cumberland and Lehigh valleys, the counties where the disease is reported being Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill and York with some in Philadelphia. The territory contains more than a third of the hogs in the whole state.

It is the opinion of men at the capital who have been studying the situation, that a good percentage of the infection comes from hogs shipped to public sales without being examined.

## WERE TO SAIL APRIL 16

Letter from Robert Keffler Indicates 110th Was Delayed.

According to a letter from Robert J. Keffler of Company D, 110th Infantry, dated April 16 at Le Mans, France, orders were issued for the 110th Infantry to leave France on April 16. The letter, received by his daughter, Miss Helen Keffler of Van derbilt, said the command was expected to arrive in America about May 1. "I hope we do leave at the appointed time," the letter continues, "for France is not the place it is cracked up to be."

"I received a letter from you last night that was mailed on September 27. A long wait, that was. I have not seen Emmett or heard from him since I came over. We have had some fine weather the past few days, something unusual for France. We are located six miles from Le Mans, which is a fine place, will close hoping to be with you soon."

## PRIVATE ROBERT SWALLOW REACHES NEW YORK

J. R. Swallow and his cousin, Harry Britt, left Thursday afternoon for New York to see the former's brother, Private Robert Swallow, who has arrived from France and is in the Grand Palace hospital. Private Swallow was attached to Co. G, 320th Infantry, and has been ill for the past several months, being in a base hospital in France. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Swallow of Gibson avenue.

## HARRY MARTIN HOME; RESUMES POSITION.

Harry Martin, who arrived in the States a few weeks ago from France, returned to Connelville Thursday night, after having resumed his duties as a foreman at the plant of the Connelville Silk company in the West Side. He was wounded in action and later suffered from an illness, being confined to a base hospital in France for some time. After his arrival in New York he was transferred to Lakewood hospital, N. J.

## CORPORAL JOHN L. BECKTEL IN STATES

Corporal John L. Becktel, son of Mrs. Mary Becktel of Uniontown, is in Debarquement Hospital No. 3 in New York and expects to return to his home within a few days. Becktel was the first member of Company D, 110th Infantry, to be wounded in action. He was struck in the leg by shrapnel. He has completely recovered from his wound, although he was incapacitated for further front line duty. He was assigned to clerical work in the 28th Division post office.

## GEORGE KESSLER OF DICKERSON RUN HOME

George Kessler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kessler of Dickerson Run, who left for France in March, 1918, has arrived home. Kessler was a member of the 166th Infantry. He was mustered out at Camp Dix, N. J. Kessler made the trip to France on the same boat on which Secretary of War Baker went over.

Licensed to Wed.

John Furlow of Scottsdale and Stella Nordick of Donegal were granted a license to wed in Greensburg.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

## FINE WORK IS DONE BY PERRY RED CROSS FINAL REPORT SHOWS

Pittsburg Minister Returned From France Speaks at Final Public Meeting Last Night.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at a final public meeting of the Perryopolis Red Cross branch held last week to celebrate the success of the chapter in completing its work and to commemorate the fellowship that has prevailed during the war. B. S. Joyce, chairman of the chapter, presided. The speakers were Dr. J. R. Woods, a Pittsburg minister, who returned two weeks ago from France; J. Fred Kurtz, chairman of the Fayette County Red Cross; Walter P. Schenck, secretary of the Fayette County Red Cross; and J. Buell Snyder, the latter giving a four-minute talk in the interest of the Victory-Library Loan campaign.

The program opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by the audience.

In addition to the speaking, a musical program, including selections by a sextet, composed of Miss Fern Carson, Mrs. Lawrence Fife, Mrs. C. P. Chaffant, Miss Catherine Barr, Miss Freda Hixenbaugh and Mrs. D. S. Luce, with Miss Elizabeth Davidson, accompanist; and a duet by Mrs. Fife and Miss Barr, was rendered.

Miss Lena Galley, secretary of the Perry chapter submitted the following report from December, 1918 to April, 1919:

Garments—Wick Hamer, 635; Jackson, 565; Banning, 235; Perry, 1,792; total, 3,420.

Finances—Receipts from benefits, socials, etc., \$127.30; donations, gifts, etc., \$59.70; membership dues for remitting chapter, \$5,412.30; total, \$5,599.30.

Cash paid out—Rent, light, heating and telephone service, \$33.83; postage, printing, etc., \$25.57; membership dues remitted chapter, \$4,891.30; material, supplies, etc., \$692.51; sewing machine for work room, \$70.15; miscellaneous cash, \$155.95; total paid out, \$5,609.45. Cash on hand, \$889.85.

The Red Cross colors were carried out with many flags forming the attractive decoration. A three course luncheon was served. W. L. Wright, accompanied the delegation from Connelville.

## BEER STAMPS

Will be Issued to Brewers on Orders From Revenue Department.

United States Internal Revenue Collector C. G. Lowellyn has received instructions to issue revenue stamps to brewers for tax on beer containing more than 1 1/2 per cent of alcohol by volume. The telegram of instructions stated that "the manufacture and sale of such beer is not held lawful, but tax liability exists. The sale of stamps and collection of tax is hereby authorized."

Collector Lowellyn stated that in accordance with his instructions revenue stamps will be issued in whatever quantities desired to all who make application for them. He also said that there will be no seizures until orders to that effect have been received from the head of the department at Washington.

## BODE GIVEN WATCH

Basketball Team Presents Token of Appreciation to Coach.

At a dinner for the Connelville high school basketball team given by R. C. Lyons at the Smith House last week, Coach Fred A. Bode was presented with a handsome gold watch by the members in appreciation of his efforts during the past season. The dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock in the large dining room.

The presentation of the watch was made by Captain John Moore. Coach Bode thanked the boys and assured them the success of the quietest had been due in a greater measure to the spirit and enthusiasm with which they entered the game. All the members of the team and Coach Bode were present. James McConnell, the new captain of the football team, and Robert Bufano, the new captain of the basketball team, also spoke. Sixteen guests were present.

## RUN DOWN BY AUTO

Vanderbilt Man's Ankle Broken in Accident Near Liberty.

Slyde Newcomer of Vanderbilt is suffering from a broken ankle and numerous other injuries as a result of an automobile accident, which occurred Thursday near East Liberty, while he was on his way to work in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie yards at Dickerson Run.

The accident occurred near the borough line at Vanderbit at Liberty crossing, when a Hudson automobile driven by G. F. Corrado struck him, knocking him down and passing over his body. He was taken to his home by Mr. Corrado, where medical attention was given him.

## Dunaway-Jacobs.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Idella Dunaway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunaway of Dunbar, and Charles Jacobs of Percy, solemnized Saturday evening, March 29 at 8 o'clock in the home of the bride in Connelville street, according to announcement today. Rev. Theodore Dunbar, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Dunbar, officiated. The attendants were Miss Rachel Stevenson and Hugh Dunaway, the latter a brother of the bride. Guests were Hugh E. Dunaway, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin and family of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Dunaway of Dearth; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hiles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hiles and family, Miss Mary Bruner, James Condrea, Mrs. McQuiggin, Blair Gaddis, Mrs. John Robbins, all of Dunbar; Mrs. Mason and son, Mrs. Jacobs and family of Percy.

## COUNTY COVERED WITH COMMITTEES FOR CELEBRATION

Long List is Made Public Today By County Organizer J. Fred Kurtz.

### COOPERATION IS SOUGHT

Letter Sent to Each Appointee Asking That He Join With Others in Helping an Organization to Work With the Central Committee Here.

Almost every nook and corner of Fayette county is represented on the executive committees for the county home-coming celebration in Connelville during the summer for the service men and women, according to announcement of the personnel today by County Organizer J. Fred Kurtz.

Mr. Kurtz has sent a circular letter to each member informing him of his appointment and emphasizing the necessity of immediate organization and of the need of cooperation with the central committee here. He also has asked that the committees look into the prospects of securing bands to come to Connelville with their respective delegations and where they are obtainable to correspond with O. R. Herwick, of Connelville, chairman of the music committee.

In giving out the list Mr. Kurtz explained that although there had been in several cases only one man appointed on the committee that did not mean that only one man was to act. His plan is to have the chairman enlarge the committees to whatever size will best serve the purpose. The names were compiled from a list of Liberty Loan workers and in many cases one name was all that he could find listed. The appointments follow:

Belle Vernon—T. C. McKinley, chairman, Arthur Allen, F. Attleberger, H. N. Beazell, Harry Boyd, J. A. Naylor, D. P. King, W. A. Mitchell, and C. H. Cuppert.

Brownsville—H. A. Cottom, chairman, D. K. Orr, W. T. Wiggins, Charles H. Storey, S. E. Taylor and William English.

South Brownsville—H. O. Hornbake, chairman, B. A. Bowden, C. D. Chamberlain, Fred Chaffant and George J. Edell.

Dawson and Lower Trone—Frank A. Tarr, chairman, Earl Porter, Martin Strawn, W. H. Ramsey, Joseph A. Meacham, Dr. H. J. Bell, R. D. Henry, G. E. Moore and J. M. McFarland.

Dunbar—Alex. R. Duncan, chairman, R. J. McGee, L. S. Kerchner, Harry D. Baker, W. M. Jacobs, George H. Swearingen, J. B. Seator and N. C. Smith.

Everson—Isaac Shannon, chairman, and Todd Byrne.

Farche—Thomas McGadden, chairman, Arthur Trimmer, C. H. Wilson, John L. Darby, Robert Skemp, Rev. Clark Hoon, Emerson Cooley, B. McNitt, C. R. McIntyre, John Loftis, Jr., and Rev. Charles Prentiss.

Fayette City—George W. Miller, chairman, Edward Steinhart, Guy Arison, Edward Breakwell, Jr., Guy W. Brown, David H. Blans, Rev. C. S. Hackett, David J. Evans and W. L. Wood.

Markleysburg—Dr. W. T. Myers, chairman; S. M. Thomas, W. W. Glover, Amos Seese and O. P. Thomas.

Mason—W. L. Graham, chairman; Charles Brown, Rev. Martin Shively, Frank E. Gebhart, James Amaley, J. W. Campbell, D. L. DePriest, Patrick A. Ralston and W. E. Matthews.

Obonyette—T. M. Mitchell, chairman; J. P. Potter, P. E. Burdette, I. F. Woodmansey, Milton Willey, Edos Jackson and George Hersberg.

Perryopolis—W. S. Dillinger, chairman; E. S. Tyler, P. L. Rogers, E. E. Beardsley, W. H. Board, J. F. Devlin and F. A. Guyaux.

Smithfield—A. J. Sutton, chairman; R. S. Burchinal, A. Y. Dulany, J. C. Deolittle, G. M. Griffin, W. S. Leche and Josiah Cover.

South Connelville—John Wilder, chairman; William M. Sisley and John Davis.

Vanderbilt—J. B. Henderson, chairman; Lloyd Shallenberger, E. E. Arnold, W. A. Cosgrove, John M. Conn, F. B. Galey, J. W. Green, H. A. Gray and William Sherrard.

Leontine—No. 1—Charles B. Franks, chairman; Father Canova and J. T. Periwalt.

West Leontine—R. K. Warnock, chairman; H. R. Hamilton, William Cowie, Andy Minick and Joseph Fisher.

Leontine No. 3—C. L. Lutton, chairman; R. D. Millward, W. J. Trager, J. O. Soxman and F. G. Lindsay.

Davislowa—Samuel C. Brooks, chairman; H. Adams, Samuel C. Kalp and James G. Gorman.

Jones Mill—Jacob Bull, chairman; Roy Miller and N. J. Miller.

Star Junction and for Perry No. 3—M. E. Townsend, chairman; J. P. Knox, Mr. Lahn, George Aspinwall, R. M. Bowden and W. T. Pike.

Upper Middletown—A. M. Walters, chairman; John McCoy, Clayton Strong and Alva M. Walters.

Waltersburg—Harry E. Henshaw, chairman; B. B. Leichter, David Bennett, J. W. Davis, Peter Sifton and O. P. Stone.

East Millsboro—George H. Krepps, chairman; J. W. King, Austin Rhodes, Frank L. Porter, J. W. Trimball and H. B. Mouton.

McClintocktown—Dr. H. Sangston, chairman; R. D. Russell and Clinton Franks.

Normalville—Charles K. Brooks, chairman; F. B. McMillen, A. G. C. Sherbondy and John Mitor.

Pennsville—W. E. Mier, chairman, and F. M. Nichey, Jr.

Indian Head—J. L. Sparks, chairman; James Miller, Rev. Shimp, S. E. Salomon, Mr. Eastman and Jacob H. Imel.

Rogers Mill—J. B. McMillen, chairman; Homer Fulten, Joseph Rittenour, William Miller and James War-

## THOUSANDS OF PERSONS VISIT TROPHY TRAIN

Actual Count Shows 3,200 Passing Through Cars During Stop Here.

Three thousand two hundred persons went through the war trophy train on the Pennsylvania railroad siding between 8:30 and 10:30 o'clock last Saturday viewing the pieces of war material with which the Germans fought and were fought. The train arrived here during the night and opened for exhibition at 8:30 o'clock.

Snappy talks were given by W. W. Sims of Cincinnati and First Class Private C. E. Ellis of Lorain, O., who has just been back from France for the past two weeks. Both speakers gave interesting messages and urged subscriptions to the Victory-Library Loan.

Members of the various canvassing teams were on hand and tackled the spectators. In this manner about \$5,000 in bonds were sold.

The larger field pieces, mines, trench mortars, machine guns and shells were exhibited on open flat cars. In order that they may be viewed at night the cars are equipped with electric lights.

Two constant streams of persons filed through the train steadily during its stay on the siding.

One interesting exhibit on the cars was a German aircraft gun mounted on a motor truck. The truck had been entirely destroyed by a direct hit of the American artillery. The machine had solid rubber tires on its wheels which were imported by Germany from America years before the war started.

The guns were of various armies, representing Russia, Germany and the French. A large German floating mine and a United States mine were among the larger trophies, also a monster German submarine torpedo which was picked up by the British.

Other interesting features were photographs taken in Belgium and the smaller weapons.

The train crew and the sailors and soldiers connected with the train, numbering 24 in all, were given breakfast by the Red Cross canteen committee in the dining room of the First Presbyterian church. They were taken to and from the church in automobiles.

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